

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

"Mr. Van Buren in the Field."—Under this head the Editors of the Observer express great pain that Mr. V. should have sent to his friends at Huntsville, some electioneering pamphlets, and calls it an "unprecedented step." The memory of the Editors must be bad, or they would have recollected the thousands of electioneering pamphlets circulated by Mr. Clay against Mr. Adams, and in favor of himself, and for which it is said he paid Mr. Kendall for writing, when Mr. C. was first a candidate for the Presidency. This we should conceive a "safe precedent," but if this is not a sufficient apology for Mr. V., we will refer the Editors of the Observer, and of the Baltimore Patriot to the stump speech, lately made by General Harrison in Indiana.

Will those gentlemen still remain pained and shocked?

There is great exultation among the Whigs at the success of the Harrison ticket for City officers in Cincinnati, the residence of "the Hero of Tippecanoe." If there was any doubt, on their part, of his success at home, which now appears, by their exultation, what hopes have they in other parts of the Union, where neighborhood personal feelings can have no operation?

No apology upon compulsion, should ever be made, and we "excuse" our neighbors of the Observer for persevering in a refusal to make amendment to the Democratic party on the subject of the North Carolina contested election. Yet in the declaration that no such amendment shall be made, is an admission, that they were agreeably disappointed—that their previous predictions had not been fulfilled,—and speaks of the "Van Buren party marching up to the trough." In the article of the Observer which we noticed in our last, it is admitted that Mr. Graham, the Whig contestant, had not an "iota of testimony" to establish his claim to the seat; and we now ask the Editors how many Whig members failed to "come up to the trough" to sustain him.

One other observation, and we drop the last Observer:—That print notices the recent establishment of two papers in Ohio, to support old Tippecanoe; one of which by Mr. Gardner, who "was nominated by the President to several lucrative and important offices."—The Observer forgot to inform its readers, that the said nominations were rejected by the party which Mr. G. now proposes to give his support. Would his nomination now be rejected by the same party? Let the nomination to the State Legislature, by the Whigs of Lexington and Fayette county, answer the question.

A most christian people, are the citizens of Lexington. They return good for evil, and even if smitten on one cheek, they turn the other. When the Capitol in Frankfort was consumed by fire, a proposition was introduced into the Legislature, for the removal of the seat of Government, and Lexington seemed to be the most favored point.—Henry Daniel, Esq. then a member from Montgomery, made an attack upon Lexington, in his happiest style of "ang-whanging," and among other things, regretted, that his duty required him to pass through the streets of that abominable sink of vice and corruption, whilst travelling from his residence to the seat of government, to attend to his public duties—that were it possible, he would avoid the pollution of breathing its pestiferous air. Yet at a Whig meeting in this City on Monday last, this same Henry Daniel—this defamer of our fair City, was, by its inhabitants, nominated to represent the City in the new Kentucky Legislature!!! We would ask if the Whigs of Lexington are prepared to confirm this nomination? Are the citizens of the Country willing to give the calumniator of her seat of Justice another opportunity, in the same arena to vent his gall, and pour forth his torrents of vulgar abuse and witticism, at the expense of their cherished city?

We think the poll books in August will satisfactorily answer those questions.

[We profess not to give the words of Mr. Daniel, but shortly expect the speech as reported and published at the time.]

At a meeting of Democratic Republicans held at Mr. Giron's room, on Monday last the 11th April, it was

Resolved, that a general meeting of the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Johnson, be held on the 2d Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating

candidates to represent Fayette county, in the next Legislature, and of making nominations if deemed advisable.

A full attendance is requested.—Notice of the place and hour will be given hereafter.

Charlton Hunt, Henry Daniel, and William Rodes, Esqrs. were nominated on Monday last, at a meeting of the Whigs of Fayette county, as their candidates for State Representatives.

The elections in Connecticut, have terminated, decidedly, in favor of Van Buren.

The news from the Virginia elections, as far as heard from, show a considerable increase to the democratic ranks.—There is now little or no doubt of Van Buren's success in the ancient Dominion.

Fieschi Popin, and Moret were executed in Paris, on the 21st February last. Boireau was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, and Bescher, acquitted.

The Senate of the United States has passed bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union as independent States.

Trans.—It is ardently desired, that all the Ladies who can, will attend the meeting of the Lyceum this evening, and all the citizens of the county, on Wednesday next, at the times named in the notices.

From Florida we have nothing of much importance since our last. Of the treaty, which was said to have passed through Richmond, Va. we have no further intelligence; but a predatory warfare continued between the United States troops and the Indians, at our last dates, although nothing serious had transpired.

From Texas there is a report, which wants confirmation, that General Graham had fallen in with the advanced guard of the Mexican Army, and defeated them with great slaughter.

Since the above was written, we learn from a gentleman just from Louisville, that the steamer Mediterranean arrived at that city on Thursday evening from New Orleans, and that a gentleman on board the boat stated, that just as it was about to start, intelligence was received at New Orleans, that a great battle had been fought between the Texian forces under General Houston, and the Mexican army under Cos, which resulted in the capture of the entire Mexican army, after a most bloody engagement, and that every Mexican was put to the sword.

OBSERVER AND REPORTER—EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The Bank-whig presses throughout the country, are groaning in the anguish of defeated malice, at the recent confirmation by the Senate, of the nominations of Messrs. Taney, Barlow, Kendall, Stevenson and Eaton. Sighing by the receding scorpion of thimble-rickety, and writhing in the sickening consciousness, that the controlling influence of the late infamous faction of the U. S. Senate, is buried beyond the hope of a resurrection, by the omnipotent fiat of republican virtue; the leaders and aids of the opposition now seek, to direct the attention of the people from their former disgraceful course, and their future pernicious designs, by resorting to the same miserable stratagems with which they created the panic that convulsed them from public observation in 1833-4. They alternately whine like whelps, at the death of the constitution; bray like asses at Executive usurpation; and personally fawn and hypocritise, in weeping over national calamities which have never happened, and the evidences of which are nowhere to be found, save in the book of the false prophecies of the Bank-whigs, which their mother commands them to write. By a continual rehearsal of these prophecies, and a perpetual repetition of their concomitant artifices, they also design to forestall those approving conclusions of the policy of the Administration, to which unobstructed reflection would irresistibly force even a prejudicial. Since the recent triumph of the democracy in the United States Senate, there has been a great revival among the Whigs, and the columns of our contemporaries furnish the most convincing evidence that the Bank-panic prophecy are nearly all born again. On the 30th of March, the Observer and Reporter was safely delivered by Dr. Chagrin, of a vituperative monster logic proposition of the body, were very badly developed, and the minute quantity of truth which it contained was nearly concealed by deformities of an opposite character.

As a specimen, we will exhibit a part of it, which if we are not mistaken, is the head—though upon this point, we will

not be positive since the whole of it is strangely resembles a tale. Here it is.

"The President at length succeeded in forcing all his enemies through the Senate, and Benton has introduced his Expunging resolution. That body which has been so long asked, and on as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, has at last become the mere tool of the Executive, really and virtually his bidding. Are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people of this Republic to the immense powers, not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself?"

There is but a single truth visible to us in the whole paragraph, to wit, that Benton has introduced his Expunging resolution. The President did not force his nomination through the Senate; because those nominations passed that body by a majority of all the federal representatives of the nation, voting the known will of their respective states. The body has not for years been looked upon as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, because a large majority of the PEOPLE, for the last five years, have regarded it as a most odious monument of the prostituting power, and corruption of the United States Bank. It has not become the tool of the Executive, ready and willing to do his bidding; because there is too much moral integrity, and political honesty in its present majority, to sustain the presumption that they would even if desired, pursue the same line of base submission to the Executive, which the late majority did to the Bank.

After the immortal effort in vindication of the constitution,—in which such prodigious specimens of logical reasoning are given,—the Observer, gravely asks, are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people to the immense powers not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself? What facts did the Observer refer to,—and where are the immense powers which the President has assumed? It has not exhibited a single fact, except that Benton has introduced his expunging resolution, and as to the assumptions of the Executive, has not covered its charge with even the poor shadow of the lowest grade of evidence. We hope it does not expect to "open the eyes of the people" with misrepresentation, and give them nothing but the gaudy skeleton of falsehood to gaze after they are open! Nothing but palpable facts can discover to us the unknown realities which it says exist. We therefore think the Observer's facts, are insufficient if this paragraph is a fair specimen; and we believe it is, and more too. In it, we found one fact, the introduction of Mr. Benton's resolution, and upon this we supported ourselves, while surveying the beauties of the surrounding objects. We have carefully examined the remainder of the article, but as there is not a single fact hold to be seen, we shall not, of course, attempt to go through it. It is a very smooth affair, to say the least, and it might perhaps be thought inadvisable to say the most of it, as that would require us to tell what it is most entirely clear off, notwithstanding its being a fine sample of the federal whig market the present time. We hope the Observer will continue its lucid exhibition of facts, and its mathematical demonstration of Executive USURPATION, for such things will open the eyes, if not the ears of the people of this Republic.

We learn that a most villainous attempt was made on Saturday last, by some black hearted wretch, to throw the locomotive and the train of cars attached to it, off the Rail Road, at a turnout on a high embankment, about 1 mile from this city. To accomplish his object, the villain had removed the switches (or sliding rails) at the turnout, and placed a number of rocks on the road. If the perpetrator of such an act could be found out, he ought to be subjected to the severest punishment. One who would thus jeopard the lives of persons, he knew not what, would administer a dose of poison to a whole family, a crime that has scarcely a parallel.—Obs. & Rep.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
MAJOR FLOURNOY.

This gentleman addressed a large and respectable audience in the Baptist meeting house in Nicholasville, on Monday last, in his usual eloquent and fearless manner. He was loudly and warmly applauded by his delighted hearers of the Administration party, and drew from the most intelligent of the opposition, expressions approving his talents as a close reasoner and a successful orator.

H. Daniel, was deputed from this place to reply to him, but so tremendous was the applause when he closed his happy effort, that the Ex. honorable pulled his hat over his eyes and marched off, although called on by his friends for a speech.

After drumming up for an audience for about three-fourths of an hour, he mounted the steps of the Court House, and commenced a speech, which he said, was in reply to Maj. Flournoy, but did not in a talk of two hours, controvert a single position taken by the Major in his address to the people.

Mr. Daniel's speech was made up of round assertion and denunciation against the administration, he was not applauded, but on the contrary he disappointed his friends, who left him continually and be-

ing almost surrounded by Jackson men. Among the few that remained to listen to him, was an old revolutionary soldier, by the name of Irvin, who, immediately upon the finishing of Mr. Daniel's speech held out his hand which was cordially received and shaken by him, thinking perhaps he had made at least one conquest, but the old soldier retained Maj. Daniel's hand in a very pleasant manner, asked him, "Major Daniel, please inform me how much money you receive for turning from Jackson to Clay." Maj. Daniel's lip quivered whilst a response was made by some one, (we will not say he was a friend) "9000 dollars."

Upon the whole, Maj. Daniel, does his party or rather parties, more harm than good.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
THE CHARTER.

The Whigs on Monday last, brought out a ticket for the Legislature, all of whom, it is believed, are warmly in favor of the continuation of that "bill of abolitionism" the city charter. It is not known positively what the sentiments of Messrs. Rhodes and Daniel are, except from their associations with the gentleman's sentiments selected on behalf of the ticket, Mr. Charlton Hunt, those opposed to the charter are perfectly familiar. He was one of the principal men, who opposed us in that measure, and, as he stated himself, volunteered his services to go down to Frankfort, and advocate the charter, and use his utmost exertions, not only in favour of it, but even to get the Legislature to reject the petition for its repeal. I therefore, for one cannot consent to support any such individual, and therefore cannot consent to see him picked upon as for the office to which he aspires. It is the opinion of many with whom I have conversed that the citizens now ought to stand firm in defence of their rights, and permit no interference with their principles. If they do not they are the mere tools of men, swayed by personal predilections or prejudices, and do not deserve to have their wrongs redressed.

CATO.
A friend has placed in our hands a Nashville Republican Extra of the 7th inst., from which we copy the following distressing intelligence, which we fear is mainly true.

The call made by the Texans upon their brethren of the United States, we hope will meet a speedy and efficient response.

NASHVILLE, April 7, 1836.
TEXAS.

Head Quarters, Gonzales, March 11, 1836. To J. W. Fanning, Commanding at Goliad.

Sir—Upon my arrival here this afternoon the following intelligence was received through a Mexican, supposed to be friendly, which however has been contradicted in some of its parts by another who arrived with him. It is therefore given to you as rumor; though I fear a melancholy portion of it is too true. Asma Bigard states that he left the Alamo on Sunday the 6th inst., and is now three days from Anaches Rancho. That the Alamo was attacked on Sunday at dawn of day by about 2300 men, and was carried a short time before sunrise, with a loss of 320 Mexicans killed and as many wounded.

Col. Travis had only 150 effective men out of his whole force of 187. After the fort was carried several men surrendered and called for Gen. Santa Anna and for quarters. They were murdered by murderers!!! Col. Bowie was sick in bed and also murdered.

The enemy expect reinforcements of 1500 men under Gen. Condit, and 1500 reserve to follow them. He also states that Ugartechee had arrived, with two millions of dollars for the payment of the troops &c. &c. The bodies of the Americans were burned after the massacre; an alternate layer of wood and bodies was laid and set on fire. Lieut. Dickinson who had a wife and child in the fort, after having fought with desperate courage, tied his child to his back, leaped from the top of a two story building, both were killed in the fall. I have little doubt but the Alamo has fallen.—Whether the above particulars are true, is questionable.

You are therefore referred to the enclosed order.

I am, sir, your obt. servant.

SAM. HOUSTON.

P. S. The wife of Lieut Dickinson is in possession of one of the officers of Gen. Santa Anna. The men as you perceive fought gallantly. And in corroboration of the truth of the fall of the Alamo, I have ascertained that Col. Travis intended firing signal guns at three different periods each day until success should arrive. No signal guns have been heard since Sunday, and a scouting party have just returned who approached within 12 miles of the fort and remained 48 hours.

S. H.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Brothers: The intelligence conveyed to us by the above letter, confirmed all that we have heretofore alleged, of the barbarousness of the arch fiend, who after subverting the liberties of his own countrymen, has arrayed all his forces to reduce us, the free born colonists of Texas, to the yoke of military and ecclesiastical despotism.

We have exercised the right, inherent in all considerable societies of men of choosing the form of Government most consonant to our feelings and most likely to secure our happiness.

It is the same right which impelled your fathers and our fathers, to throw the mantle of defiance at the power of Britain, and to claim and gloriously to achieve a name among the nations of the earth.

Their enemy was comparatively christianized, humane and merciful. They appealed to the sympathies of Monarchs and of strangers, and they appealed not in vain. Aid, prompt, powerful and efficient was rendered them. The descendants of Pericles, lifted up their voices, to supplicate the aid of strangers, in their struggle for liberty—and you Americans responded to the call by a zealous, active, and efficient succor.

The gallant Poles also richly participated in your generous sympathy for the oppressed.

Friends and Brothers:

We, the citizens of Texas, threatened with an indiscriminate slaughter, by the minions of a complicated and cruel despotism have, in this hour of our trial, turned our thoughts and our hearts, with an unwavering confidence, to the land of our common nativity; and we ask you for assistance—our numbers are few, but our hearts are firm and our minds are strong to the high resolve of "Liberty or Death!"

Will you, brothers and friends, refuse to do for us, as in the hour of your calamities, was nobly done for you? And will you calmly witness the destruction of your kindred, and the triumph of tyranny, and make no effort to save the one and arrest the other? It cannot, it will not be.—The sainted Spirit of Washington would rebuke your apathy; and could pain invade the beatitudes of Heaven, would mourn over the recollection of '73.

On motion of Mr. PARMAH, this appeal was adopted, and ordered to be communicated to the people of the United States of America, accompanying the communication of Maj. Gen. Saml. Houston to James Collinsworth, Esq. Chairman of the Military Committee, on the 6th day of March, 1836, at Washington.

RICHARD ELLIS,
President of the Convention.
H. S. KIMBLE, Sec'y.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.
THE FALL OF BEXAR.

The entire of the troops in the garrison put to death—Cols. Crockett and Bowie killed!

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger on board the steamer Levant, from Natchitoches, for the annexed letter, giving the particulars of the fall of Bexar—it is a copy of one addressed to the Editor of the Red River Herald:

Sir—The Alamo has fallen! Its garrison of only 187 strong, commanded by Lieut. W. B. Travis. After standing repeated attacks for two weeks, and an almost constant cannonade and bombardment during that time, the last attack was made on the morning of the 6th instant, by upwards of 2,000 men, under the command of Santa Anna in person; they carried the place about sunrise, with the loss of 320 men killed, and about the same number wounded. After about an hour's fighting the whole garrison was put to death (save the sick and wounded and seven men who asked for quarter.) All fought desperately, until entirely cut down; the rest were coolly murdered.—The brave and gallant Travis, to prevent his falling into the hands of the enemy, shot himself. Not an individual escaped, and the news is only known to us by a citizen of Bexar, who came to our army at Gonzales—but from the cessation of Travis' signal guns, there is no doubt of its truth. The declaration of independence you have, no doubt, received, and you will, in a few days, receive the constitution proposed by the republic.

Cols. James Bowie and David Crockett are among the slain; the first was murdered in his bed, in which he had been confined by illness—the latter fell, fighting like a tiger. The Mexican army is estimated at 8,000 men—it may be more or less.

A. BRISCOE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We learn by the passengers of the schooner Cananche, eight days from the Brazos river, that the war in Texas has at length assumed a serious character.—Many of those who left this city, determined to lay down their lives in the cause of Texas, have bravely yielded them up at Bexar—three young men from our office, we learn, are among the slain—the names of Wm. Blazebey and Robt. Moore have been mentioned to us—that of the other we could not ascertain.

On the 25th of February the Texian garrison in Bexar of 150 men only, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, was attacked by the advanced division of Santa Anna's army of about 2,000 men, when the enemy were repulsed with the loss of many killed and wounded, variously estimated from 450 to 600, without a loss of a man of the garrison.

This great slaughter was ascribed to the fact, that every man of the garrison had about eight guns loaded by his side. About the same time Col. Johnson, while reconnoitering to the westward of San Antonio, with a party of 70 men, were surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops. In the morning the commander sent in a summons to surrender as prisoners of war. This was ceded to by the commanding Mexican officer, but no sooner had the Texans marched out of their encampment and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force, when the prisoners endeavored to escape—three only of whom effected it, among them was Col. Johnson and one man who had been wounded.

Between the 25th of February and 2d March, the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo and bombarding the place. On the 2d of March Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo, without injuring a man.

On the 1st of March, 32 men from Gonzales made their entry through the enemy's lines, and reached the Alamo—making the whole number in the garrison 182.

On the 6th March, about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the entire force of the Mexican army, fought desperately until day, when 7 only of the garrison were found alive. We regret to say that Col. David Crockett and his companion, Mr. Benton, also the gallant Col. Bonham, of South Carolina, were of the number who cried for quarter, but were told there was no mercy for them. They then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman (Mrs. Dickinson) and a wounded negro servant of Col. Travis, were the only persons in the Alamo whose lives were spared. General Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos, on entering the Fort, ordered Col. Travis' servant to point out to him the body of his master; he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled his face and limbs with the malignant feeling of a savage.

The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and burned.—On General Bowie's being brought out, Gen. Cos said that he was to have a man to be buried like a dog, then adding *pero no es cosa escusada*—never mind, throw him in. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was estimated at a 1,000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many more lost.—making with their loss in the first assault between 2,000 and 3,000 killed and wounded. It is worthy of remark that the flag of Santa Anna's army at Bexar was a blood red one, in place of the old constitutional tri-colored flag. Immediately after capture of the place, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and Col. Travis' servant to General H. Austin's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Santa Anna, offering the Texans peace and a general amnesty if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was, "True, sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texans are not yet whipped." The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas was electric. Every man who could use a rifle and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the seat of war. It was believed that not less than 4,000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Buñache sailed, to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans, and determined to grant no quarter.

Gen. Houston had brought Gonzales and fallen back on the Colorado with about 1,000 men.

Col. Fanning was in the Fort at Goliad, a very strong position, well supplied with munitions and provisions, and from 100 to 500 men.

The general determination of the people of Texas seemed to be to abandon all the occupations and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte should be exterminated.

CAUSE OF TEXAS—COUNTY AND CITY MEETING.

A general meeting of the citizens of the County and City is requested at the Courthouse on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing public opinion on the subject of the cause of TEXAS.

[We hope our city will not be behind others in the cause of Liberty, but, like New Orleans, Natchez, Louisville, Cincinnati, Mayville, and Pittsburgh will express sympathy for Texas, and send a memorial to Congress in favor of acknowledging her independence. This is the point most interesting. She declares herself free, and wishes this government to recognize her as such. She is in the position that this nation was in 1776.—The heroes of that day are in their graves, but their spirits rest with their sons.]

The Texian cause without distinction of party, is popular every where, where liberty is venerated. It would give fame and credit to Lexington to take a bold and decided lead for the Independence of Texas.]

THE LYCEUM.

A meeting of the Lyceum will be held at the courthouse on Saturday (this) Evening, at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed: "Are the people of Texas justified in resisting the present Government of Mexico, and in declaring themselves an Independent Nation?" L. P. YANDELL, Pres't.

DIED—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. Picklin, in this city, Mr. Joseph Pickler Grooms, a medical student, in the 26th year of his age.

THE great advance in the price of every kind of produce, of house rent and of labor, requiring a corresponding advance in all the Mechanic Arts, the undersigned, Publishers and Proprietors of the different newspapers in the city, have agreed upon the following as the prices which they will charge in future: For advertising per square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; one year, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20. An advance of 25 per cent. on Job, Pamphlet and Book Work.

N. L. FINNELL,
J. CLARKE & CO.
DAN'L. BRADFORD,
THO. T. BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 9, 1836.—15

STOLEN yesterday from the house of the subscriber, a SMALL PLAIN FRENCH GOLD WATCH, with a small gold finger chain, to which was attached an iron chain of the same kind having at the end a gold eye glass. Whoever will restore said property shall be suitably rewarded by M. A. HOLLEY.

Lex April 15 1836.—16

A complete set of Surveying Instruments—consisting of compasses, plotting instruments, &c. for sale. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living about 4 miles from Nicholasville, near Chammees, the late residence of C. A. Meade.

JOHN C. FAULCONER.
April 16, 1836.—17—\$1 50

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose a reformation in the practice of Medicine, it is our duty to state candidly the motives, which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformer, Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of the country, in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other medical journal, and the fact that it has not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the said named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary to make a reformation in the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered, and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art.

While improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unwholesome mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been the science of Medical Botany has been almost entirely neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other sciences, in which we respect and differ from the other denunciations of Botanical Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they rely upon mineral, we use vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally know the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they swallow, they would not use them.

Roles will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unwholesome and improper treatment.

We will repeat charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. We will write communications either for or against the Reformed Practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and of which authors are not as yet, ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.

The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers and journals, who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity. All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office.

February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his mode of business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE.

20 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835.

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins.

6 Drums Figs, first quality.

2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey.

2 Barrels Cherries, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS.

7 superior quality.

Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted A. Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shoff.

Also, 3 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of which will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1 of 21

STATUTE OF KENTUCKY, BOOKS CIRCULAR COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1835. Currie's heirs, &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c. defendants, in Chancery. This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary E. Spencer, Thos. Tipton and Margaret C. Tipton, Duval and Nancy E. Duval, Thos. Tibb's heirs, Tibb's, Willoughby Tibb's and Samuel Tibb's, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibb's, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor entered 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 2 or 3 miles above the lick and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims. And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions. A copy attested.

C. H. CHAMBERS, c. a. c. December 19, 1835—50-Gt

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, we are agreed; on the second, there is diversity, both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fact, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have several times their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, up to this time, these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal acquisition or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the covered literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels, and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perceptive, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to those periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, no pains will be spared, and the reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, each number containing twenty-four octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, or more than 300 octavo pages, each volume, and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library."

paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the best quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a first appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not unobtrusive addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster, furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATT'S, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friend and the public generally that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS; and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.

Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

The Imported Maltese Jack,

ULYSSES, WILL remain at his old stand, on the Farm of P. E. TODD, in Jessamine county, nine miles South-east of Lexington, on the Lexington road, and will be let to James and Mary at his last year's price, viz: Twenty Dollars for Jennies, and Ten Dollars for horses the season, to be paid within the season. Jennies or mares not proving in foal, can be put in the fall or next season free of charge. The size and form of his colts places his claims to distinction beyond dispute. Persons sending Jennies from a distance, may rely on having them attended to as they may direct. Every care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no accountability for any loss. The season has commenced, and will end on the 1st July.

P. E. TODD, HUNTER, A. McCLEURE, Jessamine co. April 2, 1836.—13-71

The Intelligence and Gazette, Frankfort Commons, Va., Danville Olive Branch, Paris Citizen and Richmond Chronicle will insert the above 7 times, and charge One & 2/3.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

1 Silver watch, a button worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Mayville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own. Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are recollectored:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$1,000, for 25 or 2600.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for 25 or 2600.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or 2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bailey, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN. Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1

LOOK HERE—JOHN M. HEWITT, TRUSS MAKER, Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky. BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGGER, of Richmond, Ky. to use, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure in all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing. He is so much conversant with the nature of this instrument, and has all that have ever been used, that he not only possesses in abundance all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms are—No Cure, no Pay! N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentleman's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before. June 26, 1834.—27-1

PROPOSALS For publishing in Winchester, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE REGISTER & PATRIOT.

THE subscribers have, at the earnest solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, been induced to issue Proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Winchester, to be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge—Political, Literary and Commercial.

In entering upon this undertaking, the subscribers are fully aware of the risk and responsibility incurred, and if the fate of similar projects heretofore entertained in this country were to serve as a guide for the future, they would be constrained to admit that the encouragement thus presented, would be anything but flattering. But for reasons which it is deemed altogether unnecessary to state, they are induced to persevere in the publication of a new paper in Winchester, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in the country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 25 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition: Frank Midway, or the Naval Officer. Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service. King's Own. Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman. Jacob Faithful. Pacha of Many Tales. Japhet in Search of his Father. Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separately, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 12 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.

It is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate.

The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the work at each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscriptions 2 dollars.

Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the 1st of Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid. Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars.

Address: No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia. Dec. 23, 1835—51

JOB GREEN, LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, CHAIR MANUFACTURER, CONTINUES the above business opposite the Mason Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS of all descriptions and prices, also, Stools, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Glazier; none but good workmen need apply, to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken. Lexington, July 24, 1834.—29-1

Dissolution of Partnership. The Firm of Gahl, 1 Minton and A. B. Morton, trading under the firm of Morton & Co. in a Bagging concern in Fayette county, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GABRIEL MORTON, A. B. MORTON. October 26, 1835.

LOST.—On the night of Tuesday, 24th November, between Brennan's Hotel and Exchange Office of David A. Sayre, A CORAL BRESTLIN. Any person who has found and will leave it at the office of the Editor of this paper, will be suitably rewarded.

Lex. Dec. 13, 1835—49-1

TERMS. The REGISTER & PATRIOT will be published every Saturday morning, on a large Imperial sheet, at \$2.50 a year, if paid at the expiration of 6 months; or \$3.00 if paid within 12 months; and \$3.50 if paid after the expiration of 12 months. The first number will be issued so soon as a requisite number of subscribers can be obtained, and a new press and additional type procured.

Winchester, March 14, 1836.

FINNELL & COOK. We* Our friends to whom this prospectus may be sent, will confer a favor by using their influence to obtain subscribers, and returning it as soon as possible.

5 CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, just opened, 1 CASE CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see. JAMES & BROTHER. Lexington, Oct 14—41-0

OYSTERS, OYSTERS. JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up in this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms. JOHN McKENZIE, Mill street, Lexington. Nov. 6, 1835—44-0

DOMESTIC GOODS. RUFFAN, DUVALL & Co., Baltimore, have on hand and expect to be receiving from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS: Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-4, 7-8, 1-4 and 5-4 cuts, from the Savings, Fowls, Lowell, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland. Casings, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto. Cassinets, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary. Coarse and fine bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States. Cassinets, Cassinets, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto. Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common. Rouen Cassinets, Mexican Mixtures, Cantonese, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloons' stuffs. Ties, (Methuens), "Amoskeags," "Brown's," &c. Cotton Carpetings, &c. In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woolen Goods, their

SHOE AND HAT ROOMS contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture, Men's Boots, Bagnas and Shoes, a full assortment. Men's Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment. Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c. They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers. Dec. 30, 1835—41-3m

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS. AT 374 CENT ST. EACH. UNIFORM EDITION. THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Maryatt, has induced the subscribers to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in the country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE. 5 CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, just opened, 1 CASE CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see. JAMES & BROTHER. Lexington, Oct 14—41-0

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